





## For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.  
NOW READY.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

\* THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1892.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY has again been enlarged and will be found

THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern China Ports, including Vladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cebu, Manila, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hong Kong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG;

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hong Kong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Judges of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG. The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

THE WINNERS OF ALL IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a *valuable* *medium* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1892 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS. There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," PUNDA'S HILL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1892.

## Intimations.

## DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

## CHEMISTS

AND

## AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

## DAKIN'S LEMON SQUASH.

## THE FAVORITE

## HOT WEATHER DRINK.

Nos. 22 &amp; 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

WE invite attention to the following Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case.	Per Bot.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	10	1.00
B. Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18	1.50

## SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
C. Superior Old Dry Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.10
D. Very Superior Old Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule	12	1.10
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.25

Per Case. Per Bot.

## CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	4	0.40
B. St. Raphael, Red Capsule	4.50	0.50
C. St. Julien, Red Capsule	7	0.70
D. La Rose, Red Capsule	11	1.00

## MADEIRA, HOCK AND CHAMPAGNE.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE VARIOUS BRANDS IN STOCK ON APPLICATION.

Per Case. Per Bot.

## BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	13	1.30
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	15	1.40
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	20	1.75
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule	30	2.50

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C. Watson's Abolom-Glenorchy, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10

## IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
Genuine Bombon Whisky, fine Old, Red Capsule, with Name	10	1.00

## GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unswetened, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva	1.25	0.50

## RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
Good Lowland Jamaica, \$1.50 per Gallon.		

## LIQUEURS.

Benadine Maraschino		
Caracas Henchley Cherry Cordial		
Chartreuse Dr. Slegert's Angostura		
Bitters, &c.		

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

STANLEY ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1892.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff who do not receive communications; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will receive notices for the fair discussion of controversial subjects, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not, in any way, hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are required to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper not later than Three o'clock on the day before the day of publication of the paper.

Advertisements intended for publication which are not ordered in a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for advertisements. Terms can be learned on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1. Telegraphic address "Telegraph," Hongkong.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Hongkong Telegraph is published daily at 3 1/2 p.m. except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when it is published at 6 p.m. and will be delivered by the carriers to the subscribers' residences.

Contributions to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully requested that all Subscribers are payable in advance.

## DEATH.

TOW—At Trenchard House, Taipei, on 31st April, William T. TOW, wife of T. H. TOW, Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs, Peking.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1892.

## ANTI-OPIMUM HUMBUR.

SOMEbody in London has been good enough to send us a copy of the *Anti-Opium News*, a publication issued by Dyer Brothers of Paternoster Row. It is very much of the style of *The Sentinel*, the "organ of movements for Social Purity and National Righteousness" with which these enterprising publisher's names are so closely identified. The *Anti-Opium News* has the following heading in big block type:

Five hundred millions sterling (£500,000,000) lost to the people of England and India, during the last thirty years alone, through the Anglo-Asiatic Opium Traffic.

Thirty-five million pounds (£35,000,000) thrown away last year to obtain a profit of three and a half millions.

Here are a few more choice hunks of valuable information:—

The treaty which England first "legally" forced upon the Chinese was signed at Tientsin on June 26th, 1858. Immediately after securing this treaty, Lord Elgin, the British ambassador who signed it, sailed for Japan, and exactly two months after, on August 26th, 1858, signed a treaty there of an exactly opposite character. Under regulation 3 of this Japan treaty "the importation of Opium is prohibited," except in small quantities, a few pounds in each ship, for medicinal purposes.

Mark the results on English trade of these two policies, viz., forcing Opium on China, and allowing the Japanese to prohibit it. We will allow three years from 1858 for the treaties to have time to begin to work, and will start with 1861. For the sake of brevity we will add each period of three years together.

The latest and most reliable Yellow-book gives the total population of China proper as 395,419,950. The 1890 census of Japan gives the population of that country as 40,972,634. The population of China is therefore seven-and-a-half times that of Japan. Other things being equal, British trade with China should be seven-and-a-half times that of Japan.

Calculating on these lines the tables on the next page will show that loss to the people of this country from the Opium traffic during the past thirty years amounts to more than £500,000,000. The 1890 census of Japan gives the population of that country as 40,972,634. The population of China is therefore seven-and-a-half times that of Japan. Other things being equal, British trade with China should be seven-and-a-half times that of Japan.

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Our lively and highly imaginative contemporary continues:—

The Rev. C. C. Penn is a Secretary of the Church Missionary Society at its great headquarters, Salisbury Square, London. He works the pen and ink in the direction of China, and the course of his important duties he has tried large numbers of letters and reports from missionaries, of the C.M.S., and of other societies, who are laboring in that vast Empire. He is therefore entitled to a hearing upon the Opium question with special respect. He writes the leading article this month in the *Church Missionary Intelligence*, the well-known organ of the Society. The title is "The Opium Monopoly in India." The conclusion is especially good. Mr. Penn says, "It is never possible to predict with certainty any earthly event. But we who advocate the policy above referred to, may be pardoned, after the victory obtained in the last session of Parliament, if we think it at least probable that."

## THE DECEASED CONSUMPTION IS CLOSE AT HAND.

If so, what may we expect to follow? It will be known throughout China—there are no Protestant missionaries in every province—that the import of Opium from India to China is stopped; and it will be very widely known also that in taking this step England has sacrificed considerable pecuniary gain. Every British official in China will remember that it is his duty to the crown, as far as his influence reaches, to grow, supply, and the consumption of Opium, in order to promote both the admission of other English and Indian commodities, and also the production of such commodities. Every Chinese official, from the highest to the lowest, will know that the most urgent and numerous request of the British Government is the import of Opium. It will never be any way thwarted by the British Government, or even the smallest degree to embolden the friendly relations between England and China. Many of these will be disposed to take vigorous measures to stop the traffic's evil, being, nevertheless,

to do so by the overwhelming majority of their own countrymen. It is impossible to believe that any check to such measures will be applied by the Central Government. The chief authorities will not dare (even if they desire) thus to defy public opinion. May it not be hoped that before many months have passed—say within three or four years—the Anti-Opium feeling will have gradually become so strong in China as to sweep all before it? There is no dislike to paternal Government action. On the contrary, for this purpose at least, it will be earnestly asked for, and finally and successfully applied.

## THE CANCER THAT HAS BEEN EATING INTO THE VITALS OF CHINESE LIFE WILL BE

## TORN OUT!

And once again, in many places, a population morally and physically vigorous, will be ready to "receive the engraved Word." A powerful stimulus will be given to the desire for friendly intercourse with Western nations; prejudice against European civilization and inventions will be removed; the construction of railways will be encouraged; a free interchange will be established of the products of British and Chinese industry; and two mighty and peaceful empires, linked together by commerce and unity will bestow on each other an essential barrier against northern aggression. The message of salvation will once again resume its westward course. America will be stirred up to a holy and generous emulation. From the western shores of that continent, and by railway across its northern hills and plains, thousands of ardent Evangelists from the British Isles, from the United States, from the Canadian Dominion, with the Gospel in their hearts and on their lips, will speed forward, with the sun, to the abode of this ancient but still vigorous nation, will supply the lamentable defects of the noble but mournful teaching of Confucius, and will sow seeds of Divine Truth, that may grow up in a soil still strange to it, and yield at length some new proof of its transforming power, to the glory of Him who is Truth and who is Love. "Glory be to God in the highest; on earth peace, good-will towards men."

There is a good deal more of this sort of thing in the *Anti-Opium News*; but the foregoing extracts are quite sufficient to give our readers a very fair idea of the howling multitude of "cranks" who lead the anti-opium crusade, and who are making such a tremendous hubbub at home. They have about as much chance of abolishing the Indian opium traffic as they have of stopping the flow of Niagara; but even were the importation of the Indian poppy into China strictly prohibited, it would make but little, if any difference to Chinese consumption. The Chinese can produce their own opium, and it is a perfectly well-known fact that the native production has been steadily on the increase for years past. If these doubtless well-meaning but awfully misguided enthusiasts would try to put some check on the terrible drink curse in Great Britain they might do some actual good; as regards opium, they are simply following a will of the wisp, and, at least so far as China is concerned, are utterly ignorant of the true state of affairs.

## TELEGRAMS.

## PRESIDENT HARRISON AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, April 27th.

President Harrison, in his message to the United States Senate regarding the proposed silver conference, says he believes in the full use of silver as a coin; that the more extended use of the metal will promote prosperity, and that communities should lose no chance in order to secure the largest use of silver.

(Special to Hongkong Telegraph.)

## JELBUS.

SINGAPORE, May 6th.

The report of the Jelbus Company shows that a sum of \$2,000 is available for dividend. The Directors propose to pay a dividend of 15 per cent. for the half-year; to place \$40,000 to Reserve; and carry forward the balance of \$8,000 to new account.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

## THE KAISER'S SONG.

Said the Kaiser to his crew  
"You are loyal men and true  
Trust to us, we'll pull you through  
God and I."

"I'm a Kaiser—He's a King—  
But humbly 'tis the thing;  
So I'm modest when I say  
God and I."

"We alone the future scan  
And we've many a perfect plan  
For the benefit of man—  
God and I."

"Neath our gaze the traitor quakes  
At our word the world awakes  
And we never make mistakes—  
God and I."

"Death to all who dare to doubt  
Let the grumbling crew cheer out  
For we know what we're about  
God and I."

From the *Refrain*, after the Brandenburg speech.

AN American exchange remarks—"It is actually pathetic to think of Mrs. James Brown Potter. She was a pretty woman, with a pleasant home and many friends; then she became an amateur actress, and, getting an inflated idea of her abilities, determined to become a professional, and 'elevate the stage.' She was a success of a kind for a few months; then she gave herself to various 'gimmicks' and sensational methods; but they were no good, and, rather than confess herself beaten and go home to her people—or sink to the depths in the great city where she had been almost a queen—she has gone off to the ends of the earth with her Kyrle Bellows, and given her 'magnificent renditions' with 'overwhelming success' before a lot of Maori, Dyak, and other 'barbarians.' Now Mrs. Potter has come down to South Africa, where General Buller and a military company have preceded her. This is ill-natured criticism. Mrs. Potter is a genius now a first-class actress; is a talented and hard-working woman, who perhaps has mistaken her vocation. But she is nevertheless a very fair actress and in some characters scores far beyond mediocrity. As a lady, neither she has few equals on the English stage. All who know Mrs. Potter will heartily sympathize with her in her present position, and give their best wishes for her success. The 'revelations' of the theatre in Cape Town, the *Yakka* review referred to in Kyrle Bellows' is grossly misleading and uncalled for; whether the explanation be true or false."

THE AMOY GAZETTE OF MAY 2nd says:—

We deplore to have to record the untimely death of Mr. Chinchon, Bishop of Amoy and dependencies, which occurred yesterday at 7 a.m. at the Episcopal House, Chambe, Kelangan.

The deceased Bishop was born in Spain, on the 4th February 1836. After the completion of his theological studies he was ordained priest on the 18th December, 1856, and came to China.

For upwards of 25 years he was stationed at Takow (Formosa), and in 1883 was raised to the Bishopric of this port.

He was one of the small band of priests who, 25 years ago, struggled hard for the establishment of the Dominican Mission amongst the aborigines of Formosa, where their labours were crowned with success, and churches were erected at Takow, Bankien, &c.

On Easter Sunday (April 17th) he officiated at the Catholic Church, Amoy, and apparently seemed in good health. His early demise was caused by remittent malarial fever and influenza of the kidneys, which he contracted here with patience and resignation. The remains of Mr. Chinchon were conveyed to Amoy yesterday evening and laid out in the Church of the Holy Trinity and will be conveyed to Kelangan to be buried in the Cemetery reserved for priests.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER ANCONA LEFT NAGASAKI FOR THIS PORT AT 5 P.M. YESTERDAY.

THE Spanish cruiser *Reina Cristina*, Capt. Don Carlos Delgado, with the Admiral on board, and the *D. Antonio de Ulloa*, Capt. Don Manuel D'os Velez, arrived in Amoy on the 1st inst. from Manila.

It is reported that the P. and O. Co's once well-known steamer *Poonah*, a very popular vessel with passengers in the halcyon days of over twenty-five years ago, has been sold to a Clyde firm and will be converted into a sailing ship. The *Poonah* was built on the Thames in 1862, registered 3,251 tons gross, and measured 405 feet in length, 47.6-inch beam, and 27.4-inch depth of hold.

A LOT of matcheds and wooden huts have been erected at Kelangan for the accommodation of the new Indian regiment. But just why the Indians should be kept at Kelangan while the "Shropshire Boys" are moiling and gupping on this side of the harbour is a question which will possibly be answered when a few very few white men have been carried out to Happy Valley and laid to rest for ever and ever. Then the Hongkong garrison will be provided with much-needed summer quarters in some better place than the ovens of Queen's Road East.

THE census of all India, the *New York Sun* says, shows a population of 287,000,000. Of these 207,644,079 are Hindus, 57,335,204 Musulmans, 2,244,791 Christians, 1,476,109 Jains, 1,907,835 Sikhs, 7,101,057 Buddhists, 89,887 Parsees, 17,180 Jews, 4,023,083 forest tribes (animal worshippers) 280 Athiests, Agnostics, etc. Among the Hindus are included 4,401 Brahmins and 38,048 Aryans. The Brahmins are chiefly Bengali, the Aryans in the Northwest and the Punjab. The latter return themselves as Vedic or Aryans by religion, sometimes as Hindu Aryans, while even a few Sikhs describe their sect as Aryan.

THE estimated total export of rice from Burma up to Saturday last was, says the *Rangoon Gazette* of the 24th ult., just over 600,000 tons, not including about 40,000 tons sent to Upper Burma. Last year at the same date the exports were 200,000 tons less on the same date, while Upper Burma had only taken one-third of what went this year to that part of the province. Roughly speaking, three-fourths of the export have gone to Europe. These figures do not include rice meal of which nearly 18,000 tons have gone this year against about 10,000 tons last year. The exports of rice from Rangoon are slightly less than they were on the same date last year. Baseline has increased about 50 per cent. Akayab shows a slight decline, while Maulmain has an increase of about 35 per cent.

## TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

	Inward.
Chitung	Steamer, from Newchwang.
Acto	" " " " " " " " " "
Hollan	" " " " " " " " " "
Ajao	" " " " " " " " " "
Kretschid	" " " " " " " " " "
Aggregating	5,543 tons, register.

	Outward.
Sigen	Steamer, for Canton.
Pha-Cham-Kiao	" " " " " " " " " "
Tachung	" " " " " " " " " "
Deutros	" " " " " " " " " "
Mongkut	" " " " " " " " " "
Aggregating	4,880 tons, register.

AN important item of news by the last mail is the refusal of discharge to Mr. C. L. Grant of the firm of Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., who failed with liabilities of \$563,727 and assets of \$14,022. The ground on which Mr. Registrar Giffard seems to have refused the discharge was that he could not hold the bankrupt blameless for the course of trading pursued. A general adoption of this principle would have a very deterrent effect. The New Bankruptcy Act as home prevents an immediate discharge being granted if the assets are not 100 per cent. It will be remembered that so long ago as Oct. 1890, according to the Singapore *Free Press* in the case of Frederick Pooles, the Supreme Court in the Straits decided that inability to pay 50 per cent was not enough of itself sufficient to bar the Court from granting a discharge. In this instance, the local amendment of Mr. Bonner, which was severely commented on in the case of Pooles, seems to have anticipated the English Act.

THE KAISER'S SONG.

Said the Kaiser to his crew  
"You are loyal men and true  
Trust to us, we'll pull you through  
God and I."

"I'm a Kaiser—He's a King—  
But humbly 'tis the thing;  
So I'm modest when I say  
God and I."

"We alone the future scan  
And we've many a perfect plan  
For the benefit of man—  
God and I."

"Neath our gaze the traitor quakes  
At our word the world awakes  
And we never make mistakes—  
God and I."

"Death to all who dare to doubt  
Let the grumbling crew cheer out  
For we know what we're about  
God and I."

From the *Refrain*, after the Brandenburg speech.

AN American exchange remarks—"It is actually pathetic to think of Mrs. James Brown Potter. She was a pretty woman, with a pleasant home and many friends; then she became an amateur actress, and, getting an inflated idea of her abilities, determined to become a professional, and 'elevate the stage.' She was a success of a kind for a few months; then she gave herself to various 'gimmicks' and sensational methods; but they were no good, and, rather than confess herself beaten and go home to her people—or sink to the depths in the great city where she had been almost a queen—she has gone off to the ends of the earth with her Kyrle Bellows, and given her 'magnificent renditions' with 'overwhelming success' before a lot of Maori, Dyak, and other 'barbarians.' Now Mrs. Potter has come down to South Africa, where General



THE skipper shouted to the man at the wheel, "Another pint a-pint, quatermaster." "How shocking," exclaimed a lady passenger to her friend, "I must get the captain to stop the party, for this is the third pint of port he has called for within the last ten minutes. How these captains do drink!"

THIS morning a collision occurred in discharging timber from the steamer *Anglo* at its wharf. The ship was being hauled up from the hold by the winch. The men were caught between the log and the edge of the gangway. He was carried off to the Hospital in a state of collapse and is almost certain to lose one if not both of his lower extremities.

In England the savings-banks deposits are only £7,000,000 from 4,800,000 depositors. In France they are £112,000,000 from 6,500,000 depositors, and there are in France 3,000,000 owners of property above one acre in size as against 300,000 in England. In England the average extent of single farms is 200 acres; in France to acres (4,000,000 owners, holding properties of two acres), while farms of 200 acres are so few that they can be counted on the fingers. In France there are 8,000,000 acres of common land, the exact amount which has in England been robbed from the labourers by successive Enclosure Acts during the last 170 years. In one year France exported £7,000,000 worth of food; England imported £5,000,000 worth. The U.K. has less than 50,000 head of cattle. In England the rural population is 33 per cent. of the whole people; in France upwards of 75 per cent. In England, finally, the peasant is miserably housed, underpaid, servile, despairing; in France he is decent, well-to-do, independent, hopeful.

THE Hongkong Concert Club announce a "smoker" for to-morrow night. The following is the probable programme:

- PART I.
- Selection, "The Land of the Shropshire Light Infantry," Mrs. Lutz.
  - Song, "Good Company," Adams.
  - Song, "The Raspberry Tint," Jess.
  - Song, "The Merry Widow," Mrs. C. H. Taylor.
  - Song, "Maudlin Song," Mrs. F. W. Cross.
  - Song, "The Little Girl," Mrs. C. H. Taylor.
  - Song, "The Little Girl," Mrs. C. H. Taylor.
- PART II.
- Selection, "The Land of the Shropshire Light Infantry," Mrs. Lutz.
  - Song, "The Merry Widow," Mrs. C. H. Taylor.
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AN important discussion on the opium question was raised by the able paper of Mr. G. H. M. Dutton, of the Bengal Civil Service, before the Society of Arts in London last month. The paper and the discussion which followed it, is probably the most important contribution that has yet appeared to the vital question of the opium trade with India—and not this Colony, for if the Anti-Opium Party succeed in abolishing the Opium Revenue in India it is a moral certainty that the abolition of our own system of farming will inevitably follow. The paper of Mr. Dutton was an exposition of the pro-opium question and it struck home to the opposition. At the end of this discussion it was particularly noted what would be the good of abolishing the growth of the poppy in India? It would deprive that country of a revenue of £1,000,000 and a certain section of its inhabitants of the use of a drug to which they are accustomed, and would get nowhere. It would stimulate the growth of native opium in China and Persia and would not in the slightest degree prevent the Chinese from smoking opium. All the same, Mr. Dutton said, the opium trade is a business and business men speaking all the way from Hongkong, and our opium revenue may be considerably discounted in the future.

THE next meeting of the Legislative Council will be held on Monday, 9th May, at 3 p.m., business—Financial Minutes. Questions, Hon. T. H. Whitehead and Hon. E. R. Bellios; Resolutions, Hon. T. H. Whitehead and Hon. E. R. Bellios.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

First reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance, 1891'."

Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance for the incorporation of the Chairman of the Committee of the Diocesan School and Orphanage." Hon. C. P. Chao.

Second reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 4 of 1891, relating to offences against the person."

Second reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 10 of 1890 and to amend 'The Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1892'."

Third reading and Committee on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 11 of 1888, entitled 'The Rating Ordinance, 1888,' and Ordinance No. 16 of 1890 entitled 'The Waterworks Ordinance, 1890.'"

Third reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1891.'"

Third reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the due performance of divine worship and other services in accordance with the rites of the Church of England at St. John's Cathedral Church at Victoria in this Colony and elsewhere to incorporate a Church Body, to vest the said Cathedral in such Body, and for other purposes in connection therewith."

## THE "MEHNON" SHOOTING AFFRAY.

### POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THIS morning the hearing of this case was continued by Mr. Wodehouse at the Magistracy. Mr. T. G. Keane, the chief officer of the *Mehnon*, surrendered to his bail at 10 a.m. and Mr. Wilkinson again appeared in his defence. The second engineer of the *Mehnon* said, *inter alia*—I have now known the chief officer about four months. During that time I have not seen him the worse for liquor, but I have seen him "off his head" during that time. On one occasion he struck the second officer at the table. I don't know why he struck him. Then they got up and had a free fight on the poop. The chief officer is not a technician. I should say he is a moderate drinker. At the time of the row he was in no state the worse for liquor. Mr. Wilkinson cross-examined at great length, making some most important and necessary points.

quiries about "Chinese lady friends" being taken on the vessel at night in Hongkong harbour. What that has to do with shooting muttons on the island in Sancho, we will see through as his Worship allowed it, presumably there is some subtle connection, not visible without a powerful telescope.

## INTERESTING FIRE INQUIRY.

### A SHADY CASE.

At the Magistracy this morning Mr. Wodehouse continued the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the fire that occurred at Nos. 145 and 148, Third Street, West Point, on the 3rd instant.

Low Nam said—I am a coolie employed at No. 145 Third Street. I sleep and live on the ground floor. I don't know how the burnt paper produced was stuck in the ventilators. On the 3rd instant I and the others went to bed at 11 p.m. after closing the front door. I was the last to go up to the first floor on the night in question. The back windows were closed, but not bolted. The ventilators were also closed. I did not notice any paper in the window. The window was broken and I think the things might have gone through there.

His Worship—How do you mean "gone through?" They couldn't go of themselves.

Witness couldn't explain.

Continuing, witness said it would be possible for a man to get in through the back window. No one slept in the cock-loft. I account for this paper being stuffed into the ventilators of this way. A pane of glass was broken and the paper was then stuffed into the ventilators. I don't know how it got there, but I found the paper upstairs in the said room and put out the fire.

Inspector Mann said—At 2.30 a.m. on the 3rd there was an alarm of fire raised in West Street. When I got there I found the bedding of house 148 burning in the street. Got water and put the fire out. The place smelt strongly of kerosene oil. I saw the fire produced, in front of and close to the bed on the first floor. There were two other fires in the back room which had contained kerosene oil. The occupants of the house must have left very hurriedly for some of their shoes were found on the stairs and at the back door, which was open. The window of the first floor is about 18 feet above the ground. It could be reached by means of a pole, such as the pole produced. After examination No. 146 went to 148 and there found the pole produced. It is about 18 feet long; I placed it against house 148 and found that it just touched the ledge of the window. There was no sign of the window having been recently disturbed but a small portion of the plaster below the window was broken off. In placing the pole against the window I did not break off any of the plaster. The contents of house No. 148 were insured with Messrs. Kruse & Co. for \$5,300. I valued them at \$6,085. My opinion is that the people from No. 148 entered the back of 145 and set fire to it so as to divert suspicion from their own house. They must have gone up and down by the pole. In the cock-loft of 146 I found a lighted torch. None of the occupants of the insured house have yet been found. I produce a document wherein the name of the master of the house is inscribed. The register for the house bears his name. I found marks on the wall of the back courtyard of 148 showing some one had recently been over it.

Carl William Long, insurance clerk in Messrs. Kruse & Co., said—The house at 148 Third Street is insured with me. I insured it on 26th December, 1891, for \$5,300. That was for the contents. I inspected the premises and an that occasion I valued the property at about 4 and 5,000 dollars, consisting of tea, bamboo sticks and sundries, \$700 of the insurance was on clothing and \$300 on furniture. When I inspected the premises a day or two ago the premises were in a very different state. Instead of a lot of tea and sundries there was next to nothing. The profit of my insurance was a commission on the premiums received. That would be the case with all agencies here. The policy was made out for one year. I don't think the house was previously insured. The commission on insurance is 10 per cent. No claim has been made under the policy in question, and I do not anticipate that there will be a claim. We are agents for the Valise Company of Basle, Switzerland.

Inspector Mann said that the landlord of 148 had taken out insurance for his tenants.

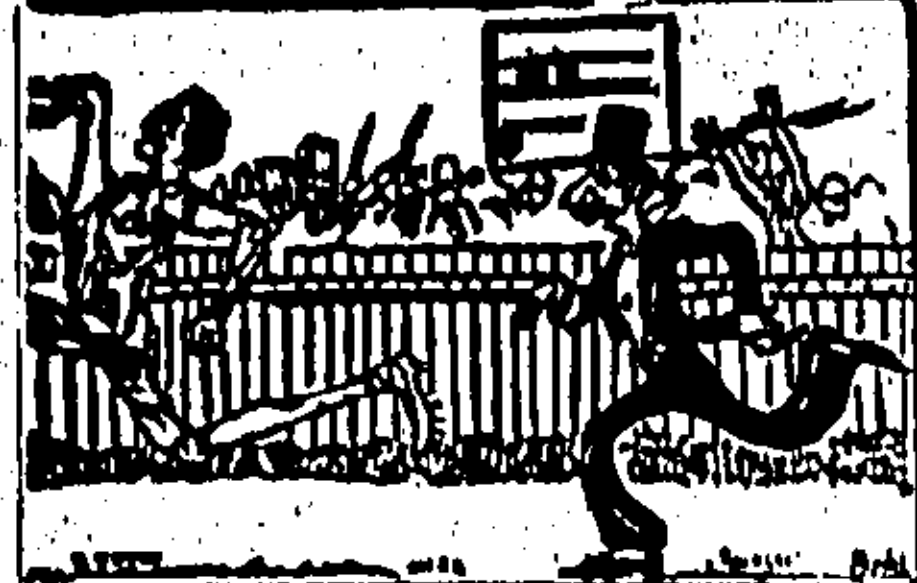
His Worship—That will do. The inquiry is closed and the premises released.

## THE WEISING CASE.

At the Magistracy this afternoon Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, in the presence of Mr. Johnson (Crown Solicitor) and Mr. Wotton (who appeared for the defendants) delivered himself as follows in reference to the *Weising* lottery case of last Friday (5th):

In the recent *Weising* lottery case, in which I convicted the defendants and ordered the forfeiture of the tickets, money, and other articles found, with the consent of both parties I desire to reopen the case for the purpose of amending that decision in the following respect. The terms of the Ordinance are to the effect that all moneys which shall be found either in actual use for the purpose of gambling, or on the person of the offender, shall be forfeited. In giving sentence I declared the moneys found in the drawer in the house raided to be moneys in actual use for the purpose of gambling, including not only those small sums found in the envelopes but also that locked in the drawer, and tied up in 1892. Since the case was concluded I have had an opportunity of referring to my decision, and considering the words of the Ordinance, and I have come to the conclusion that the forfeiture of the moneys found in the drawer other than those in the envelopes cannot properly be sustained. I am doubtful whether the words "not actually in use for the purpose of gambling" should be applied to such moneys, and although I admit it is arguable, and what the solicitor for the prosecution said in his words of consideration, at the same time I think that in the absence of any evidence of this money being in use for the purpose of gambling, it is rather straining the terms of the Ordinance to include these moneys in the forfeiture. The difficulty arises in great measure from applying to two totally different kinds of gambling the same verbage, and what there would be very little doubt about in a case of ordinary gambling, becomes a very different matter when applied to such things as lottery tickets. On the whole, therefore, I am of opinion that my sentence, ought to be amended. In that respect, and under the powers given me by the same Ordinance, of proposing a case with the consent of both parties, I do so now, by limiting the order that the moneys be forfeited to the moneys contained in the envelopes and on the persons of the prisoners; the rest to be returned to them. Power is given to either party to appeal against this decision, as now amended, within the next seven days.

Mr. Wotton urged his Worship to return the books, but after reading the evidence his Worship refused to alter his decision in that respect. This concluded the proceedings.



## ABSENT FRIENDS.

Where is now the merry party  
I remember long ago?  
All the *ladys*, big and hearty,  
Who were every day on show,  
Swarming on the Club veranda  
Always prosperous and gay—  
Lost in exile, like Miranda,  
Far away, oh! far away,  
O'er the ocean now they wander,  
Far away, oh! far away!

Where are all the Bank directors,  
All the great and mighty men,  
All the Company-projectors,  
All the swapper Upper Ten?  
Every merchant makes a fortune,  
Every puppy has his day;  
How they vanish is a caution—  
Far away, oh! far away  
With their check and their extortion  
Far away, oh! far away.

Where is Melby, once so blooming,  
With his phalaris laugh?  
When Muris shivers were booming  
He ignored the *Telegraph*.  
Now he's gone to Honolulu,  
Though he's fitter for 'The Bay'  
Breaking stones in Woolloo moosie  
Far away, oh! far away,  
But he no longer such a foolie,  
He's away, yes, far away.

Poemaster has left us also  
Or is going—dunno which?  
Like his Kaiser, only more so,  
With a brain as clear as pitch.  
Hopkins, and all the Neuthebers,  
Mentally are not O.K.  
Sons they have not, they are scorchers,  
They would turn poor Moses gray!  
Not in Heaven will be their tortures—  
Far away, oh! far away.

Where's the Honorable Kewick,  
Where is Mister Shany Jim?  
Shires have acted like a phycic,  
Just a bit too much for him.  
Where are all the bally Stewards  
Of the Jockey Club-in-day?  
Who all kicked one man, like cowards?  
Far away, oh! far away.  
Timbuctoo or Mashood-wards  
Far away, oh! far away.

## THE PAHANG RISING.

(From Straits Times Correspondent.)

Penang, Thursday, April, 28th, 12.35 p.m.

Colonel Walker, C. M. G., with a force of 140 Penak Sikhs, 2 Inspectors, and 4 guns left Talip yesterday for Selangor where a strong force is being concentrated. It is further stated that Penak that Colonel Walker is to be the next Resident of Pahang. The Toh Rajah of Jeleh is said to have gone with a number of followers to join the Sultan and it is stated that the Toh will assist in restoring order in Ulu Pahang.

(The Penak report about Colonel Walker's appointment as Resident of Pahang may be regarded as having some foundation; but the Colonial Government recently said clearly that Colonel Walker goes to Pahang only as Commandant of the Penak Sikhs.—E.L.)

It seems to be considered by the Resident that there is now scarcely any danger of an armed rebellion in Pahang; but only of continued small disturbances. To quiet that, it is believed, it must be clearly seen that the Sultan will help to punish marauders—but that, indeed, has been the point all along.

## AMOY.

Amoy, 3rd May, 1892.

The other evening Amoy was enlivened by a ball given by Mr. J. Malcampo at his residence. Invitations were issued to the whole of the foreign community, belonging to the said and the Chinese. Bishop of Amoy, the attendance was not so good as it otherwise would have been. The beautiful drawing room was most tastefully decorated with flowers, evergreens and flags as was also the entrance hall. Dancing commenced at about 9.30 p.m. and was kept up with great spirit until midnight, when the guests sat down to a most excellent supper. Dr. W. E. S. Fales, our genial American Consul, presided at the head of the host in a beautifully worded speech, with his usual flow of oratory. By kind permission of the Manager of Woodward's Royal Australian Circus, the band arrived at 11.30 p.m. after having finished their performance in the circus tent.

Dancing commenced again shortly after supper and was kept up with most undiminished spirit until the "new moon" hours, and indeed it was broad daylight before some had sought repose in the Arms of Morpheus.

Woodward's Royal Australian Circus is still in our midst and continues to draw large audiences daily.

## SOUTH FORMOSA.

Advices to hand by the steamship *Thais* report a very severe earthquake throughout South Formosa, at 10 a.m. on the 22nd ult.

At Anping and Takow an immense amount of damage has been done, nearly every foreign house, godown, and boundary wall testifying to the effects of one of the most violent shocks ever experienced. A rumbling noise immediately preceded the shake and a general stampede took place, in many instances not so soon for walls and native houses quickly collapsed. It was a long time before confidence was restored and another slight shock at about 11.15 a.m. increased the alarm. No lives appear to have been lost, but several accidents are reported in the city of Takow.

The shipping in the harbour at Anping experienced the shock and junks from the Pescadores also report the disturbance.—*Amoy Gazette*.

[This, it will be noted, corresponds with the earthquake in Hongkong.]

## THE CHINAMAN'S QUEUE.

### ORIGIN OF THE CUSTOM.

Dr. Edward Bodley, United States Consul at Amoy, who has proved himself during his comparatively short sojourn in the Far East one of the keenest observers of Chinese habits and customs, contributes the following most interesting article on the above named subject, to the *Washington Post*—

Why some people wear a queue and others have the head bare was as great a puzzle twelve hundred years ago as it is at the present time. In a curious Chinese book, written about 600 A.D., the author, Hsien Chia Cheng, a priest of great learning, says: "In Djambudwipa, the clothing of the inhabitants varies to a large extent, and the custom of shaving off the hair and beard exists in some regions, while elsewhere hair is worn divided into two pendant tails. There are also countries where all the hair is shaved except that at the crown, which is tied into one queue." This author also mentions that some nations pluck out the hair, while others cut it short. Some people, he says, let the hair flow down on the shoulders, while others prefer to plait it. In some instances the front hair is plaited and the back hair left loose.

It is difficult to locate with exactness the places he names. For twelve centuries ago the Asiatic peoples were more migratory than at present, and named the lands they lived in from themselves, no matter how often they changed their residence. It is easy to determine that the people who shaved the head and beard were the Buddhist monks and nuns in India, Ceylon, Siam and China; that the people "with two tails" were the Japanese, Koreans and some of the tribes who call the "Independent Tartars," because probably they were owned body and boots by Russia, and that the race which shaved all but the crown and tied the hair at that spot into one queue were the Mancho-Tartars or nomad dwellers of Manchuria.

The Chinese people for at that time what is now a single empire was a large number of petty warring kingdoms, were their hair according to their pleasure. The poorer classes kept it cut short; the wealthy allowed it to grow long, and like the Roman nobility in the reign of Nero, spent extraordinary amounts of time, trouble and money upon its cultivation. A prince of Shou-ti, about 700 A.D., is described as wearing a crown braided from eighteen plaits of his hair and ornamented with silver and jewels. A thousand years passed away and the Tartar customs, which this author described as an outlandish novelty, became the custom of all China. The crown was left, but all the rest of the hair was shaved. This became the national custom at the Manchu conquest, about A.D. 1644.

It did not become the rule in China to shave off the hair all round the crown from any religious motive, but simply by military compulsion. "You have to obey orders," said the conquerors, "and if you refuse to shave your head, you are our Tartar custom you must die, for refusal will constitute you a rebel." So the change was made from the northern province as the conquest proceeded, till the whole nation had their heads shaved, except the crown. And they have kept it up ever since. Of the 200,000,000 male citizens of the Celestial kingdom, 190,000,000 sport the queue.

There is a belief current in the United States that a Chinaman who leaves his pigtail is not allowed to return to his native land, but that is an error. A Chinaman who cuts off his pigtail appendage and appears with short hair in public is viewed exactly as an American would be who presented himself in the streets fully dressed with the omission of trousers! A queue is wearing apparel! A Mongolian with scant hair braids in artificial hair or adds silk threads. A bald man employs a false queue that is fastened to the inside of his cap. A Chinese regards himself as well-to-do when he wears a butterfly queue, and has his pigtail nicely combed and oiled.

The Manchus, when they began their wonderful career of conquest in the thirteenth century, did not at first insist upon their conquered foes adopting the tartar style as a mark of subjection. Only when they had overrun so many lands and peoples that it became difficult to distinguish vassal and serf from open foe, did they adopt the Tartar system. The queue was taken from the Kaidu tribes in the fifth century; upon the people of Mongolia in the sixteenth, on Shantung at the beginning of the seventeenth, and on the remainder of China in the next fifty years. If it be asked why did the Tartars shave, the reply will probably be correct that the custom began in religion, and was continued for cleanliness, for fashion's sake and for the comfort of the skin. That religion was the originating cause is likely, because in India, the hair of the Buddhist in the shaving of the crown became very common.

This was in pursuance of a vow to forsake the world. The monastic vow of the Buddhists required abandonment of worldly enjoyments and luxuries. To drink wine and eat flesh are both forbidden. People plied their trades on their hair and therefore that must go also. The monk and nun must truly forsake the world. The entire loss of the hair in requisite for a devotee who gives himself to the service of Buddha, the law and the priesthood. In the case of every Buddhist the shaving of the entire head is the fruit of a religious vow, professedly made with the most serious and desired aim of will to forsake the world. It is only dispensed with when he takes a greater vow—that of the long-haired ascetic. Buddhism opens the way to a succession of stages in the religious life, and he who wears his hair unshorn has reached a higher grade than the shaven crowd of monks. In China, the hair of the Buddhist in the shaving of the crown became very common.

In the case of houses at Amoy you can grade the priests according to their pails. The gentry are undistinguishable from the everyday citizen; but the boss hierophant, the full incarnation of sanctity, has a canon as smooth as a billiard ball. But the tonsure did not begin with the Buddhists. It began in south-western Asia, the wonderful centre of the world's great religions, and it was from there that it was introduced to our civilization. The Egyptian priests were completely shaven, and from them the habit of shaving off hair and beard extended to the Italy. Only the women, who apparently in all the ancient civilizations were regarded and treated either as property or as domestic animals, always wore their own hair, and they were not shaved even in mourning or after death.

Shaving was universal among the men, but the hair, and beard were allowed to grow in times of mourning. They were worn instead of their natural hair, and they had a wig for the chin which could be put on and taken off at pleasure, like the wigs they wore on the head. There may be a religious element in shaving the head for the queue. The first shaving of a Chinese boy is as important an event in the East as the christening of a young Calvinist in the first communion of a Catholic. Invitations are sent out to the relatives and friends, and a collation provided. The child, washed, perfumed and beautifully dressed, is presented by the father to all present, who in return make some present in money to the youthful host. The father, grandfather or a priest then employs the razor, and the youngster is well started for both this world and the next. It is most faces the shaving is preceded by prayer.

Can the queue be paid in favour of the queue? It is an admirable police force. A single officer can take a dozen criminals together and haul them to the prison. Fifty-nine hundredths prefer incarceration and many prefer to losing their pigtail. This fact may have been recognized by the Manchu conquerors and it is not hard to see that their system is a convenient and effective means of maintaining order and preserving law and order.

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## WILL FOG AFFECT A COMPASS?

During the last two or three decades a great amount of controversy has existed among navigators as to the action of fog on compasses. It is yet to be determined whether or not fog has arrived at its solution in this knotty problem. The fog is a little riddle, but it is a riddle, and the subject in *Fairplay* may lead to much practical good; and this has caused me to address the Editor thus—

In a well-earned experience of over twenty years as a shipmaster in different parts of the world, I tacitly admit I have never found the compasses of any of the steamers under my command affected by fog; yet at the same time I have conversed with many bright, intelligent navigators who have informed me that fog had at times affected their compasses; therefore, I say, let us quietly consider the matter over.

Now it very often occurs at sea that balls of phosphorescent light are deposited on the yards and mastsheads of vessels; these are termed St. Elmo's Fire; and when these balls of light are seen as described, seamen at once conclude that the atmosphere surrounding the ship is highly charged with electricity.

It is also a well known fact that electricity affects a magnetized needle immensely, according to the strength of the electric current which bears on it—so much so much that if the current is very powerful it will draw a needle on eight points, or till the north point of the compass is parallel to the line of force.

If you place a small compass on an ordinary table and apply a magnet, say, near enough to draw the north point out of its true position two points, and then connect this magnet with a hand electric battery, you will find that the same magnet, at the same distance from the compass as it was previously, will draw it effect in all the same way, to fill the surrounding space with its superabundant electric energy, as we often see it, as I said before, when St. Elmo's lights up his lanterns on the yard-arm.

Often in clear weather navigators find their best compass a quarter of a point in error compared with what should be by former sailings on a well tested course in the same latitude. How then is this to be accounted for? I can only account for it this way—

That the magnetic needle is deflected from its normal position by currents of electricity that go and come upon the earth's surface.

This action of the compass (or induced errors) is very easily detected in clear weather, and duly allowed for, but in a dense fog it is next to impossible to detect it and this may account for many a fine vessel's loss, or for the oft asserted opinion of many experienced seamen that fog at times affects the compass.

It must not be inferred when reading these remarks that fog always affects the compass, but that it only does so when the fog cloud happens to be highly charged with electricity; for it must be remembered that fog clouds are as liable to be charged with the electric fluid as clouds are when it is raining half a deluge, with St. Elmo's lights shining at the mastsheads and yard-arms in a gale of wind or a dead calm.

St. Elmo's Fire is frequently seen under most peculiar circumstances, viz. at sea. It is a fire, as Captain Edwards, of the steamer *Castles of Sunderland*, informs me that two months ago, whilst his vessel was four miles wide of the South Foreland, in a heavy squall, the ship was literally ablaze with St. Elmo's Fire for over an hour.

This peculiar freak of nature in heavy snow will at once determine that all kinds of clouds near the earth's surface, may or may not be charged to overflowing with electric energy, and if such really is the case, I see no reason why fog clouds may not at times deflect the compass needle.—*Rhodantheus*.

DEAFNESS ABSOLUTELY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noise in the Head of 14 years standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars free. Address: HERBERT CLYTON, 8, Shepherd's place, Kensington Park, London, S.W. Eng.—*Advt.*

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

5th May, 1892.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Cloud.	Pressure.
Whampoa...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15
Taiwan...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15
Amoy...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15
Swatow...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15
Hongkong...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15
Canton...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15
Shanghai...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15
Yokohama...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15
Manila...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15
Cebu...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15
Capo de Java...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15

6th May, 1892.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Bar.	Therm.	Wind.	Cloud.	Pressure.
Whampoa...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15
Taiwan...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15
Amoy...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15
Swatow...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15
Hongkong...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15
Canton...	30.15	81	S	0	30.15</



